

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, November, 12, 1759.

[Num. 5908]

To the Author, &c.

SIR,

AT this time, when we are threatened with an invasion, and are told that Monsieur Thurot's Squadron is actually failed for that purpose, I presume the following piece will be acceptable to the publick. It is the instructions which that most excellent officer, *The late Major-General WOLFE*, thought proper to give to the 20th regiment of foot (of which he was then Lieut. Col.) while they were quartered at Canterbury, in the latter end of the year 1755, on a like supposition of a descent on our coast.

The thoughts of so great a man must be respectable to every one; and certainly these may be of great use to all our regiments, in case any thing of the like nature should happen. Indeed it is much to be wished, that, in general, only such sensible and useful things, as these instructions direct, were practised by our troops, instead of trifles calculated for shew. It should however be observed, that as these instructions relate only to the battalion he then commanded, they ought not to be taken in a more extensive view, but as calculated merely to instruct the men and officers of that corps, and to instil into them that valour, prudence and judgment, which he himself possessed in so eminent a degree. But, to enlarge any further upon this piece, would be doing injustice to the abilities of its author. I shall therefore only beg leave to join with the universal voice of the publick, in lamenting the loss of the best officer, and man of the greatest genius in our service, and I might almost say, in our country.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

A. B.

Instructions for the Twentieth Regiment, in case the French land. 1755.

WHOMSOEVER shall throw away his arms in an action, whether officer, non-commission officer, or soldier, unless it appears that they are damaged so as to be useless, either under pretence of taking up others that are of a better sort, or for any cause whatsoever, must expect to be tried by a *General Court Martial* for the crime.

If a serjeant leaves the platoon he is appointed to, or does not take upon him the immediate command of it, in case the officer falls, such serjeant will be tried for his life, as soon as a *Court Martial* can be conveniently assembled. Neither officer, non commission officer nor soldier, is to leave his platoon, or abandon the colours for a slight wound. While a man is able to do his duty, and can stand and hold his arms, it is infamous to retire.

The battalion is not to halloo, or cry out, upon any account whatsoever, although the rest of the troops should do it, till they are ordered to charge with their bayonets; in that case, and when they are upon the point of rushing upon the enemy, the battalion may give a warlike shout and rush in. Before a battle begins, and while the battalion is marching towards the enemy, the officer commanding a platoon is to be at the head of his men, looking frequently back upon them; to see that they are in order; the serjeant in the mean while taking his place in the interval; and the officers are not to go to the flanks of the platoons, till they have orders, or a signal so to do, from the officer commanding the battalion; and this will only be given a little before the action begins.

If the battalion should be crowded at any time, or confined in their ground, the Captain, or Officer commanding a grand division, may order his centre platoon to fall back, till the battalion can extend itself again, so as to take up its usual ground.

All the Officers upon the left of the Colours are to be upon the left of their platoons; the Captain of the Piquet is to be upon the left of his Piquet, and the Ensign in the centre. Every grand division consisting of two companies, as they now are, is to be told off into three platoons, to be commanded by a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Ensign, with a Serjeant to each; the rest of the Officers and Non-commission Officers are to be distributed in the rear to complete the files, to keep the men to their duty, and

to supply the places of the Officers and Serjeants that may be killed or dangerously wounded.

Every Musketeer is to have a couple of spare balls, an excellent flint in his piece, another, or two, in his pouch, and as much ammunition as he can carry.

A Soldier that takes his musquet off his shoulder, and pretends to begin the battle without order, will be put to death that instant. The cowardice or irregular proceeding of one or two men is enough to put a whole battalion in danger.

A Soldier that quits his rank or offers to fly, is to be instantly put to death, by the Officer who commands the platoon, or by the Officer or Serjeant in the rear of that platoon. A Soldier does not deserve to live, who won't fight for his King and Country.

If a Non-commission Officer, or private man, is missing after an action, and joins his company afterwards unhurt, he will be repured a coward and a fugitive, and will be tried for his life. The Drummers are to stay with their respective companies, to assist the wounded men.

Every Officer, and every Non-commission Officer, is to keep strictly to his post and platoon, from the beginning to the end of an action, and to preserve all possible order and obedience. The confusion occasioned by the loss of men, and the noise of the artillery and musquetry, will require every Officer's strictest attention to his duty. When the files of a platoon are disordered by the loss of men, they are to be completed afresh with the utmost expedition; in which the Officers and Non-commission Officers in the rear are to be aiding and assisting. Officers are not to go from one part of the battalion to another, without order, upon any pretence whatsoever.

The eight companies of the battalion are never to pursue the enemy, without particular order so to do; the Piquet and Grenadiers will be detached for that purpose, and the battalion is to march on in good order to support them.

If the firing is ordered to begin by the platoons, either from the wings, or from the centre, it is to proceed in a regular manner, till the enemy is defeated, or till the signal is given to attack them with the bayonets.

If we attack a body less in extent than the battalion, the platoons upon the wings must be careful to direct their fire obliquely, so as to strike upon the enemy. The officer is to inform the soldiers of his platoon, before the action begins, where they are to direct their fire, and they are to take good care to destroy their adversaries.

There is no necessity for firing very fast; a cool well-levell'd fire, with the pieces carefully loaded, is much more destructive and formidable than the quickest fire in confusion.

The soldiers are to take their orders entirely from the officer of the platoon; and he is to give them with all possible coolness and resolution.

If a battalion in a front line should give way, and retire in disorder towards the second line, and towards that part of it where we are posted (according to the present order of battle) every other platoon, or every other company, is to march forward a little, leaving intervals open for the disordered troops to pass through; and after they are gone by, the battalion forms into one front, and moves forward to take post in the first line, from whence the broken battalion retired.

If a battalion upon either flank gives way, and is defeated, the piquet or grenadier company, whichever it happens to be, is to fall back immediately, without any confusion, and protect that flank of the regiment.

The misbehaviour of any other corps will not affect this battalion, because the officers are determined to give the strongest proofs of their fidelity, zeal, and courage; in which the soldiers will second them with their usual spirit.

If the order of battle be such (and the country admit of it) that it is necessary to make breaches in the enemy's line, for the cavalry to fall in upon them, the grand divisions of the regiments are each to form a firing column of three platoons in depth which are to march forward and pierce the enemy's battalion in four places, that the cavalry behind us may get in amongst them, and destroy them: in such an attack only the first of the three platoons should fire, and immediately present their bayonets and charge. These four bodies are to be careful not to run into one another in their

attack, but to preserve the intervals at a proper distance.

All attacks in the night are to be made with the bayonets, unless when troops are posted with no other design than to alarm, harass and fatigue the enemy, by firing at their out posts or into their camp.

If intrenchments, or redoubts, are to be defended obstinately, the fire is to begin in a regular manner, when the enemy is within shot, at about two hundred yards, and to continue till they approach very near; and when the troops perceive that they endeavour to get over the parapet, they are to fix their bayonets, and make a bloody resistance.

All little parties, that are intended to fire upon the enemy's columns of march, upon their advanced guard or their rear, are to post themselves so as to be able to annoy the enemy without danger, and to cover themselves with slight breast-works of sod behind the hedges, or with trees or walls, or ditches, or any other protection, that if the enemy return the fire, it may do no mischief. These little parties are to keep their posts till the enemy prepares to attack with a superiority; upon which they are to retire to some other place of the same kind, and fire in the same manner, constantly retiring when they are pushed. But when a considerable detachment of foot is posted to annoy the enemy upon their march, with orders to retire when attacked by a superior force, the country behind is to be carefully examined, and some parties sent off early to post themselves in the most advantageous manner, to cover the retreat of the rest: this is always to be done in all situations when a considerable body is ordered to retire.

If an intrenchment is to be attacked, the troops should move as quick as possible towards the place, not in line, but in little firing columns of 3 or 4 platoons in depth, with small parties between each column, who are to fire at the top of the parapet, when the columns approach, to divert the enemy's fire, and facilitate their passing the ditch, and scrambling over the parapet, which they must endeavour to do without loss of time. It is to be very little purpose to fire at men who are covered with an intrenchment, but by attacking in the manner above mentioned, one may hope to succeed.

If the seat of war should be in this strong inclosed country, it will be managed chiefly by fire, and every inch of ground that is proper for defence disputed with the enemy, in which case the soldiers will soon perceive the advantage of levelling their pieces properly, and they will likewise discover the use of several evolutions, that they may now be at a loss to comprehend. The greater facility they have at moving from place to place, and from one inclosure to another (either together, or in separate bodies) without confusion and disorder, the easier they will fall upon the enemy with advantage, or retire when it is proper so to do; sometimes to draw the enemy into a dangerous position, at other times to take possession of new places of defence, that will be constantly prepared behind them.

If the battalion attacks another of nearly equal extent, whose flanks are not covered, the Grenadiers and Piquet may be ordered to detach themselves, and surround the enemy, by attacking their flank and rear, while the eight companies charge them in front. The Grenadiers and Piquet should therefore be accustomed to these sort of movements, that they may execute their orders with a great deal of expedition.

If the battalion is to attack another battalion of equal force, and of like number of ranks, and the country be quite open, it is highly probable that, after firing a few rounds, they will be commanded to charge them with their bayonets, for which the officers and men should be prepared.

If the centre of the battalion is attacked by a column, the wings must be extremely careful to fire obliquely; and that part of the battalion, against which the column marches, must reserve their fire, and if they have time to put two or three bullets in their pieces, it must be done. When the column is within about twenty yards, they must fire with a good aim, which will necessarily stop them a little. This body may then open from the centre, and retire in files towards the wings of the regiment, while the neighbouring platoons wheel to the right and left, and either fire, if they are loaded, or close up and charge with their bayonets.



If a body of foot is posted behind a hedge, ditch, or wall, and, being attacked by a superior force, is ordered to retire, the body should move off by files in one or more lines, as perpendicular as possible to the post they leave, that when the enemy extends themselves to fire through the hedges, the object to fire at may be as small as possible, and the march of the retiring body as quick as possible.

The death of an officer commanding a company or platoon, should be no excuse for the confusion or misbehaviour of that platoon, for while there is an officer or non-commission officer left alive, no man is to abandon his Colours and betray his Country.

The loss of the field officers will be supplied (if it should so happen) by the captains, who will execute the plan of the regiment with honour.

If the battalion should have the misfortune to be invested in their quarters (or in a post which they are not commanded to defend) by a great superiority, they have but one remedy, which is, to pierce the enemy's line or lines in the night, and get off. In this case, the battalion attacks with their ranks and files closed, with their bayonets fixed, and without firing a shot. They will be formed in an order of attack suited to the place they are in, the troops they are to charge, and to the nature of the country through which they are to pass.

If the battalion attacks the enemy's camp or quarters in the night, all possible means will be used no doubt to surprise them, but if they are found in arms, they are to be vigorously attacked with the bayonets. It is needless to think of firing in the night, because of the confusion it creates, and the uncertainty of hitting any object in the dark.

A column that receives the enemy's fire, and falls immediately in among them, must necessarily defeat them, and create a very great disorder in their army.

Since our last arrived a Mail from Flanders.
From the London Papers, November 8.
Hamburg, October 26.

WE have received advice that about 1000 Prussians have surprised Demmin, where they made Prisoners of war Mr. Perbus, director of war, and Mr. Olkhoff, with 10 men; and at the same time seized upon the military chest.

Dusseldorf, Oct. 27. The army of M. d'Armentieres will speedily receive a new reinforcement. The regiment of Damas and Orleans, cavalry, and three Swiss regiments, are on their march to join it, with 100 gunners, 100 horses for the artillery, and 200 provision waggons. They are expected here the 2d or 3d of next month.

Wetzl, Oct. 29. M. d'Armentieres is appointed Commander in chief of the army under him, which is to be increased to 24 or 30,000 men. It is probable that the six Lieutenant Generals less ancient than this General, and seniors to the Duke de Broglie, will remove from the army of the Upper Rhine to that of M. d'Armentieres: these are Mess. de Chevreuse, Noailles, Brillac, Beaufremont, Nicolai, and Firz Jamer.

Rome, Oct. 1. The Nuncio who resides in Portugal has sent the Pope a large packet of papers, which seem to have given his Holiness great uneasiness.

Milan, Oct. 13. A numerous banditti have lately infested the country, and committed the greatest outrages; in so much that the Duke-Administrator has offered a reward of 75 crowns for every one of those vagabonds that shall be delivered alive to justice and the moiety of that sum for each of their heads.

Brussels, Nov. 2. A letter falsely dated from Torgau the 19th, led us into a mistake: that city is still in the hands of the Prussians. Prince Henry, who encamps under its walls, covers his left wing with the cannon of the place; that wing is moreover protected by a chain of morasses. A pond of a mile in length lies before his front: his right is posted on a rising ground, behind which there is a thick wood. In this position one must come upon his flank to attack him, which may be no easy matter. Marshal Daun having obliged the Prince to quit the camp at Strehlen the 17th before break of day, occupied it himself the 18th, and the next day encamped at Belgern, where the army rested the 20th.

They write from Francfort, that the 19th ult. General Buccow engaged in a skirmish that lasted 3 hours, the advantage of which was entirely on his side; and that the army, as it was advancing, took on the Elbe five boats, and 300 measures of oats.

The army of the Empire is to march to Leip-

sick; whether, it is assured, Prince Henry has again sent a considerable body of troops under Gen. Finck.

The Report of the Russians retiring towards the Vistula is false, Field Marshal Count Soltikoff having received counter orders. *Bruss. Gaz.*

Versailles, Oct. 26. The Duke de Broglie sets out this night for the army on the Upper Rhine. Marshal d'Errees will be back here before the Duke arrives, and Marshal Contades will follow him in a few days after. The Lieutenant Generals, seniors of the Duke, will quit the army the 1st of November, on which day their letters of service expire. The Count de Broglie is to fill the important post of Quarter-master-general to the cavalry. It is thought the army will take up winter-quarters on the Mayne, having Franckfort for their center.

M. Faubert, who commands the troops under convoy of Capt. Thurot, has sent a letter by the coasting pilot that conducted the little squadron out to sea. According to this letter, the Captain met with three English frigates, who immediately sheered off at the sight of him, no doubt to go and give intelligence to Commodore Boyes. We have nothing from the East Indies but by the way of England, which make us believe that M. Lally's expedition has miscarried.

Paris Oct. 27. The King has thought proper to stop the payment of the letters of exchange drawn by the colonies. M. de Gagny has also been forbid to pay the capitals of those sums, the reimbursement of which was assigned upon his chest, but he has received orders to be exact in the payment of the interest and dividends thereof. The Comptroller-General has assembled the Farmers and Receivers-General, and declared to them that the King's pleasure was, that they should bring into his Majesty's coffers the amount of their bills and draughts for the payment of money, that both the one and the other may be renewed in such a manner as to secure to the bearers thereof the regular payment of the interest, and to postpone to the time his Majesty thinks proper to fix that of their capitals.

Amsterdam, Oct. 29. The greatest part of the Dutch ships that have been carried into England, have been released and sent back one after another: we flatter ourselves that the rest will also be restored; but we hear nothing of costs or damages. Mean while, notice has been given by the English to our merchants, that they must break off all trade with those ports which the English pretend are blocked up by them. They particularly name the ports of the Seine, and the mouth of that river; for Admiral Rodney will have it, that it is shut up by him. They have as yet said nothing of the rest of the coasts of the kingdom, concerning which the Admirals Broderick, Hardy, and Hawke, as well as Commodore Boyes, might make the same pretensions.

L O N D O N.
The universal consternation the surrender of Quebec has occasioned in France cannot easily be expressed. Besides the loss of all Canada, they have the vast power, both by sea and land, which the English have to employ against them elsewhere, to apprehend. They can easily guess where this force will be directed, seeing they have not many places left to confound their guesses. As our forces are so much superior, they are apprehensive, lest whilst we attempt Martinico, we should, at the same time, molest their settlements at Mobile and Orleans on the Mississippi; the establishment of which has cost them so much, that should they be only ravaged and dismantled, without being occupied by the English, they could not hope to reestablish the works in that distant part in less than half a century. What a reverse of fortune since the reduction of Minorca! The possession of that island, which through our remissness fell into their hands, promised a glorious war. Flattered with such a valuable pledge in their hands, and that their coasts in the Mediterranean would be free from insult, they triumphed and exulted. But what has been the consequence? Happy, perhaps, had it been for France had Britain yet enjoyed it. Du Quesne and de la Clue might not possibly not then have led their fleets to capture and destruction. But be that fact involved as it may, this is a truth apparent to all, that by their acquisition of that island, they gave to Britain a minister that hath been the scourge of France; which, though it curses his success, cannot but admire his wonderful adroitness, his penetration, and his brilliant yet solid genius. The talk of expedition to the enemy's coasts, they are sensible, will not much longer amuse, and it seems to be of but little service to them; for by menacing an invasion, they cause their ports to be the closer blockaded, and trade suffers the more; nor does it oblige the English to re-

lax in their foreign conquests. And although our expence to counteract their landing has been considerable, yet that expence being internal, our sources are not so easily exhausted. Add to this, the laws and experiments it induces us to make against the assaults of France, which are yearly rising as so many impregnable barriers to make their future success impossible. In short, Europe will soon deride their boasted power. They cannot but discern that they have little else left than to parade it on paper, and that their enterprises are become rather agonies than efforts. Marshal Belleisle's indisposition is rather the disease of a chagrined mind than corporeal. His deafness, however, increases, and his sight greatly fails him.

We learn from Petersburg, that the Court and Ministry are in the utmost agitation, so that councils are frequently held; and though nothing transpires, yet the public in general are persuaded, that there is not that unanimity in opinion which is given out. Those who favour the new scheme believe, or pretend to believe, that one Campaign more will bring their system to bear; whereas, others think the direct contrary, and that it will only tend to diffuse the flames of war, and by gradually embarking the neutral powers, contribute still more and more to enervate and dispeople Europe.

We learn from Petersburg, that the Court has received the strongest assurances, on the part of its allies, that all their engagements shall be punctually fulfilled; and these assurances are said to have been supported with such proofs of sincerity, as to incline the ministry to desist from, or at least to delay, certain measures that they were about to have taken.

A letter from Hamburg of the 23d says, "It was thought for some time, that the Russians would probably retire, in consequence of an accommodation between the courts of Petersburg and Berlin, under the mediation of that of London; but whether it be that these amicable measures are not yet concluded, or that the negotiation is broke off, all the letters from Saxony speak of motions by those troops, as if they had a design to bring on an engagement with the King of Prussia. It is doubted whether his Majesty will risk a battle, because his troops are not in the best order, and much inferior in number; there are besides 4 or 6000 sick in his army; and if the distempers in his camp, some of which are dangerous, continue much longer, he will have much difficulty to keep the field; to remedy in some measure this inconvenience, his Majesty has ordered General Fouquet to send him 3000 of the troops under his command."

Private letters by the last Dutch mail seem pretty positive that the Russians are retiring into Poland, and that Laudohn's body of Austrian troops has separated from them; and this is said to have been effected by a convention concluded by Mr. Keith, the British minister at Petersburg: not that the retreat of the Russian army has been purchased with ready money; but the court of Petersburg has been made sensible, that, with the products of North-America, Britain can do without Russia, and that they ought to be very thankful if we condescend to renew the expired treaty of commerce with them.

Letters from Hesse-Cassel of the 25th ult. say, a French party had advanced to Butenheim, a small hamlet in the Bailiwick of Grumberg, and demanded 20 oxen, which the inhabitants were compelled to deliver; and being on the point of driving the cattle away, a detachment from the allied army appeared, attacked the French, drove them away, after killing 15 of them on the spot, and restored to the poor people their cattle.

Private accounts from Paris tell us, with great confidence of truth, that the King has melted down all his plate, except knives, forks, and spoons, and is coining it into the current specie of that kingdom; and also that the Nobility, &c. are following his example.

The French stopping payment of the bills drawn for the support of their Colonies, has created an inexpressible confusion in Holland, where those who espoused the French, being governed entirely by their private interest, and finding that sacrificed at once, and perhaps for ever, lost all patience, and with it all decency, in their reflections on the conduct of that nation, for which they lately expressed so high an esteem.

His most Christian Majesty's council of state, having taken a final resolution to continue the war another year. M. Silhouette was charged with finding the supplies, and promised the support of his Majesty's absolute power, in respect to any schemes he should take for raising them, provided only, that they proved effectual, which produced the late edicts.



Letters from the allied army say; that there is no appearance as yet of their going into winter-quarters, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, which has occasioned a great desertion in the French army; all the care and vigilance of their officers, who are very strict, not being effectual to keep them together. If M. Contades could have moved out of his intrenchments without risking a battle, he would most certainly have done it a fortnight ago; but he finds, from the different motions of the body of troops that Prince Ferdinand has sent to observe him, that, let him move when he will, his army must certainly be terribly harassed, as Prince Ferdinand is determined to give him no rest till he has drove him on the other side of the Rhine.

During the ceremony of investing Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick with the Order of the Garter, (the tent being in sight of the French camp) Marshal Contades was so polite, as to order a general discharge of his artillery, in honour of his Serene Highness.

This morning a messenger arrived from General Yorke at the Hague, with good News; the particulars as yet do not transpire; but it is generally said that Count Daun had detached General Orenberg to engage Prince Henry, and get him between two fires, which Prince Henry observing, gave him battle, and has totally defeated him.

Yesterday there was a great court at Kensington.

His Majesty has promoted Col. Hale, who came over here with the news of the taking Quebec, to be Colonel of a regiment of light-horse, to be forthwith raised.

General Monckton is expected home with the large ships coming from Quebec, with which will also be brought the corpse of the late General Wolfe.

Troops are daily filing off from Surrey to be cantoned along the coast of Essex.

Yesterday Lord George Beauclerk's regiment of foot decamped from Brentwood in Essex, and marched for Dover.

The same day General Conway's regiment of dragoons, late Hawley's, who have been doing duty near London, marched to Essex; and the Earl of Albemarle's regiment of dragoons is quartered at Brentford, Hounslow, &c. in their room.

Yesterday the Court of Directors of the East India Company, appointed the following gentlemen their supercargoes, viz. Mess. Lockwood, Blount, and Revell, chief supercargoes; Mess. Kennerley, Wood, Flint, and Serle, second; and Mess. Horner, Harrison, and Frazer, third.

Sir Piercy Brett is arrived in the Downs, with the Alarm, Woolwich, Aurora, Tartar, and Deal-castle men of war, from a cruise.

Last Sunday a light victualling ship arrived at Plymouth, who left Sir Edward Hawke's fleet on Saturday morning off Brest, all well.

The Squadron of Admiral Hawke, it is thought, will continue cruising in the Bay all the winter.

Several transports are taking in stores in the river for the use of our settlements in the West-Indies.

Capt. Alexander Dumes, from Glasgow and Tariffa, bound to Malaga, is taken by the French. *Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 6.*

"Tuesday arrived at Spithead from Havre his Majesty's ship Desford, Adm. Rodney, with two frigates and the Fly sloop.

"Several large ships are now in sight coming up, supposed to be Admiral Saunders from Quebec.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.
Some time next month, at the King's-arms in la place de VICTOIRE,
PART OF THE EFFECTS OF
LOUIS LE PETIT,
Late a **BANKRUPT.**
For the BENEFIT of his CREDITORS.
By P. L. C. AUCTIONEER.

ONE hundred thousand soldiers, now in Germany, in excellent condition, having plenty of every thing but cloaths, victuals, money, and spirits.

The general who commands them; having every requisite that forms the soldier, except military skill, bravery, and conduct.

Fourteen men of war, prime sailers; now locked up in Brest harbour. Enquire for the key of Edward Hawke, upon the premises, who attends to shew the same.

Three hundred twenty-five flat-bottomed boats, of a new construction; have never been at sea. — Excellent for forming a temporary bridge at Black-friars.

The good ship *Disgrace*, laden with Rags, from Canada, now lying in the river Seine.

One thousand ounces of gold dust, from Africa. One thousand hundredweight of sugar from Guadalupe, now lying at the Custom-house key in London.

A large quantity of alimentary powder.

A very accurate map of all the ports in Great Britain, with the soundings of the different rivers, and harbours. A very curious work, which is said to have cost Mr. Petit 100,000 livres.

The lilies of France of a beautiful purple, dy'd from the original white, by P. Ferdinand, the Dyer of Minden.

A ministry without heads; a capital picture, hanging in the council chamber at Versailles. By the famous Pirani.

A large collection of laurels from Quebec, a little withered.

The reversion of some towns in Flanders, held by lease, under Lady Mary Hapsburgh.

Right Westphalia wormwood, fresh from the plains of Minden.

All his honour now lying in the bank of Amsterdam, forfeited for want of redemption.

Several lots of timber, coals, &c. now standing in his wharfs at Brest, Nantes, Havre, Martellais, Rochfort, and Toulon.

For further particulars, enquire at G. R. or W. P. near the Cockpit, Whitehall, London, Assignees to the said Bankrupt's estate.

EDINBURGH.

At last, after numberless reports, and a variety of conjectures, concerning the destination and exploits of M. Thorot, certain information has been received, that this hero has been, since the 26th ult. at Gottenburgh, in Sweden. The accounts were received by Mr. Cleveland, Secretary to the Admiralty, from our Consul in that place; upon which express was immediately sent off to every sea port. Several arrived here yesterday, with dispatches to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Regulating Captain, &c. in consequence of which, express were forwarded to all the towns on the North coast, to convey intelligence thereof to Commodore Boyes, wherever he shall be, that he may sail directly, to prevent the enemy from again putting to sea.

On the 2d instant, a very remarkable match at the golf was played over Burnside links, by three gentlemen of this city, whose ages put together, make 257 years. The eldest is a Scotchman, aged 99; the second is an Advocate, aged 89; the third is a Wine-merchant, aged 69. Their game being finished, they repaired to a tavern in Hope-park, and drank, each of them, a *Bonum magnum* or Scots pint of strong claret, concluding the whole, by dancing a reel, with surprising agility, to the tune of, *The Highland Laddie*.

Friday night, one of the Longboats, belonging to the Antelope man of war, in the road of Leith, on board of which was a Midshipman, a Cockswain, eight seamen, and three women, was lost, and all perished; the boat was this day found floating opposite to the harbour of Kinghorn.

Last night, eleven of the French prisoners found means to make their escape from the castle, and have not yet been re-taken, notwithstanding the most diligent search.

This day, Lord Charles Manners's regiment marched for Glasgow.

On Thursday the 15th instant, will begin a COURSE OF LECTURES upon the THEORY and PRACTICE OF MIDWIFERY, with other branches of SURGERY by JOHN STRATON, Surgeon and Teacher of Midwifery in Edinburgh.

The first lecture is publick, and begins at four in the afternoon, at his house in Covenant-clofe.

Women with child, or patients labouring under surgical disorders, will have advice given, operations performed, with all necessaries provided, during their recovery, gratis, and will be received from any part of the country, without recommendations.

Those living at a distance, shall have money to defray their expences home.

N. B. People afflicted with disorders of the eyes, are included in this number.

We hear that the proprietor of the DROMEDARY and CAMEL, has received several invitations to exhibit those curious creatures a few days longer in this city, and in compliance with those kind intentions of the publick, whose generous encouragement, he will ever gratefully remember: they will be shown at the head of Craig's clofe, till Saturday next. These requests he cheerfully complies with, lest any accident should deprive the curious of an opportunity of seeing those stupendous animals, which strike every beholder with admiration.

And the learned English dog so famous for reading, writing, and casting accounts, and which was shewn here about five years ago, with great applause, begs his compliments to his former friends and others, and hopes the favour of a second visit, as his travels have furnished him with new acquisitions, which he humbly imagines to be not unworthy of their regard.

In the 3d column of the 2d page of our last, the 7th line from the bottom, for 350 large ours read 850.

High Water at Leith.

Moon's Age, Moon Rises. Morn. Even.

Wednesday 25 10 Morn. 56 9 53 10 16

Thursday 26 11 7 10 40 11 3

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION OF BOOKS.

On Tuesday the 4th of December next, will begin to be sold, by auction,

A Collection of VALUABLE BOOKS, at the auction house opposite to the Cross, among which are the following, viz.

In FOLIO.	Books in QUARTO.
Rymer's Fœdera, 10 vols.	Dr. Robertson's hist. 3 vs.
Thurl's state paper, 7 vs.	Hume's hist. of Britain,
Rapin's history and continuation, 5 vols.	2 vols. of the Tudor's,
Boyle's works, 5 vols.	2 vols. and work, 1 vol.
Locke's works, 3 vols.	together and separate.
Chalmers's dictionary with supplement, 4 vols.	Disagreements natural philosophy, 2 vols.
Savary's dictionary, 2 vols.	Rutherford's natural philosophy, 2 vols.
Ainsworth's large Latin dictionary, 2 vols.	Alcibi's Italian dict. 2 vs.
Stephens's lat. thesaur. 4 vols.	Boyer's royal dictionary.
Callisto's Hebrew concordance, 4 vols.	Hederici lexicon.
Bion's mathematical instruments.	Van Sweten's comment.
Cambden's Britannia, 2 v.	3 vols. and others of the best physick authors in quarto.
Moll's large Atlas.	Books in OCTAVO, et infra.
Baillie's English dictionary.	Martin's dictionary of arts and sciences, 8 vols.
Roll's dictionary of trade and commerce.	Rapin's history and continuation, 20 vols.
Valoon's hist. mensur. 5 t.	Smoller's history complete, 7 vols.
L. Bankton's institutions, large and small paper.	D. of Sully's memoirs, 10 vols.
Diction. of decisions, 2 vs.	Universal history, 2 vols.
A complete collection of decisions.	Modern universal hist. 11 vols.
Regiam majestatem, Latin and English.	Beaumont and Fletcher's plays, 10 vols.
Voet. ad Pandectas, 2 vol.	Behn Johnson's works, 7 vols.
Non-dit opera omnia, 2 vs.	The large edition of Plutarch's lives 6 vols.
Brillonii lexicon, 2 vols.	British act. comp. lat. 2 vs.
Jacob's law dictionary.	Scots act. a fine copy, 3 v.
Hale's pleas of the crown, 2 vols.	A collection of Scots law, in octavo et infra.
Collection of Scots law.	Douglas's poems, 6 vols.
Dr. Barrow's works, 3 vs.	Pope's works, 18 vols.
Dr. Pocock's works, 3 vs.	Tillotson's sermons, large 8vo edition, 12 vols.
Frideaux's connections, 2 v.	Sherlock's sermons, 4 vs.
Hoffmanni opera, 11 tom.	Clerk's sermons, 11 vols.
and other the best physick authors, in folio.	&c. &c. &c.
N. B. All these the best editions.	

CATALOGUES to be had, gratis, at the shop of ALEXANDER DONALDSON, the end of next week.

Gentlemen in the country are intreated to send for catalogues, and their commissions to Alexander Donaldson, will be carefully observed.

THAT there is to be SOLD at Leith, in Scot's land, the third doot of the stair, within the head of the Paunch-market, SEVERAL SORTS of **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, such as mounted beds, feather beds, blankets, mahogany tables, drawers, chairs, glasses, and all kinds of kitchen furniture, and the roup to begin on Thursday the 15th of November inst. to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all be sold off. The furniture is all good and clean, not being above a year used.

TO be LET till next Whitsunday, and enquire to immediately, **THAT COMMODIOUS HOUSE** with the stable, coach-house, and many conveniences within the Abbey Clofe, belonging in property to the Lord Napier, and last possessed by George Stewart of Grandully. Enquire at William Mackewan, Writer to the Signet.

THE Proprietors of Dr. DODDRIDGE'S FAMILY EXPOSITOR have sent the FIRST NUMBER, as a specimen to WILLIAM GIBB Book-Seller, at his shop at the head of Warriston's Close, Edinburgh; Mr. Stalker at Glasgow; Messrs. Douglas and Farquhar at Aberdeen; Mr. Bisset at Perth; Mr. More at Dundee; Mr. Bower at St. Andrews; Mr. Banks at Stirling; Mr. Sharp at Inverness; Mr. Beugo at Dunfermline; Mr. Knox at Air; Mr. Hutchison at Greenock; and Mr. Wilson at Dumfries; who will permit any one to see it; and the proprietors assure the publick, that the same attention that has been devoted to the making this number so remarkably elegant, shall not be remitted throughout the whole publication. And, In a few days will be published at Edinburgh

Price Six-pence.
Embellished with a beautiful Frontispiece, and an elegant copper-plate representing the flight into Egypt.

NUMBER I. OF THE FAMILY EXPOSITOR:

OR,
A PARAPHRASE AND VERSION

OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT,
WITH NOTES,

AND A
PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENT of each Section.

By the late Reverend

P. DODDRIDGE, D. D.

This Work, which will be comprised in about 140 numbers, will be elegantly printed in Quarto, on a good paper, and with a new letter, and twenty-four pages of it delivered to the subscribers every week. All the Copper-plates, the engraving of which cost above one thousand pounds, will be given gratis, in the course of the publication.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by James Rivington and James Fletcher, at the Oxford- Theatre; and H. Payne, at Dryden's Head, in Paternoster-Row, London; and by all the Book-sellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

TO THE PUBLICK.

TO extend the beneficial purposes for which the FAMILY EXPOSITOR was first undertaken, is the motive of the present republication.

How well qualified the author was supposed to be for the execution of so important a work, the numerous list of subscribers, amounting to fifteen hundred, printed with the first edition, in which are the names of near four hundred distinguished clergymen, bears an honourable testimony. That application to the study of criticism, philosophy, and divinity, which was begun for his own improvement, was afterwards continued, through a series of twenty-two years, for the improvement of others; and he had long been eminent both as a preacher of the gospel of Christ, and as the director of the studies of many young persons, who intended to devote themselves to the same office. To the continual acquisition of skill in the explanation and defence of the sacred writings, in which he was thus exercised by the duties of two professions, was added such an unremitting attention to the progress of religion in his own heart, that he was enabled to treat of the great truths of revelation, not only as speculative notions to be laid up in the memory, but as practical principles, designed to have their residence in the heart, and to direct the life.

With such qualifications was this great and useful work begun; and by the close study and application of more than twenty years, was so successfully accomplished, that, after standing the test of public examination, it is found to be the most perfect of the kind that has hitherto been produced.

Mr. West's letter to the author, and a full account of the work, may be seen in the proposals at large, which are delivered by all the Book-sellers, Printers, and News-Carriers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

To be SOLD,

THAT DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of two stories and garrets, with several office-houses, and a garden of an acre of ground, lying at the foot of Leith-walk, at the same is presently possessed by Robert Bull junior.

For particulars, enquire at Patrick Hagart, to be found at the writing-chamber of Mr. John Pringle, Writer to the Signet, who will show the progress of writ, and commune with any person who inclines to purchase.

To be SOLD, and entered to immediately,

THAT large and convenient HOUSE

in LEITH, lately belonging to Lord Balmorino, and last to the deceased Lady Baird, newly and neatly fitted up, consisting of fourteen Fire Rooms, and eight Closets, some of them with Vents, besides Kitchen, Larder-meat Room, and Larder, eight Cellars, and sundry other Conveniences, for accommodating a large Family, a Coach-house, Stable for six Horses, Hay Loft, two Draw-wells, with a Garden of about an Acre of Extent, regularly laid out with Taste, and flowering Shrubs, and Fruit Trees. Every Thing else belonging to the Premises will be found in good Order.

The Conditions of Sale, and Titles, are to be seen in the Hands of John Mackenzie, Writer to the Signet, who has Powers to commute and conclude with Purchasers.

In the court of King's Bench at Westminster, on the 30th of January 1756, judgment was given (true copies of which any gentlemen may see, at Mr. Robert Hemmings in Edinburgh; and at Mr. Andrew Stalker's Glasgow) in favour of CLUER DICEY and COMPANY, of Bow Church Yard, London, original proprietors of

Dr. BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS,

Against Thomas Jackson, who originally was a Clog or Patten-maker, for womens shoes, in Craven-buildings, Wychtree, near the New Church in the Strand; also at Guildhall, Joseph Ruffel, T. Rendal, and T. Clark, all of London, were found guilty, &c. for counterfeiting the said drops, and some of the cures, in order, (and actions are preparing against some druggists for the like practices) which had been performed only by C. Dicey and Company's drops, viz.

The following is the copy of an oath taken before Sir William Bellers, Lord Mayor of London, published at the request of the deponents, to inform the publick of the virtues of Dr. Bateman's pectoral drops, sealed as in the margin.



JOSEPH BRAND, of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, Waterman, maker of oaths, that about the beginning of December, he, this deponent, was taken with a shivering in all his limbs, accompanied with a cough, at the same time complaining of an oppression, or something like a lump at the pit of his stomach, with a violent pain in his side. His case being very uncommon, this deponent was advised to make use of the bagnar, which he did, and took large quantities of physical doses, prescribed by some of the most eminent Physicians and Apothecaries in London, but all proved ineffectual to remove the cause, or to give him any lasting relief: sometimes indeed he brought up some pieces of skin and blood, which gave him a few minutes ease, but his pain soon returned with the utmost violence. Thus he continued till he was brought to death's door, and given over as incurable, still vomiting, coughing, straining, and spitting of blood. At last, by advice, he took some of Dr. Bateman's pectoral Drops, which had the happy effect: the first bottle he took (at three doses) made him rest in the night, and eased his cough; the second gave him the same relief; and having taken a dose of the third bottle, he brought up a large bag of blood and corruption, to the quantity of three pints; immediately upon which his pains vanished, his cough ceased, he recovered apace, and now (though upwards of thirty years since) is in as good a state of health as ever he was in his life. His distemper was then found to be an imposthume in his stomach, occasioned by overstraining himself by carrying heavy burdens, &c.

WILLIAM HEWET, Esq. of Dunton Bassett in Leicester shire, has testified, that being under an ill habit of body with the gout and rheumatism, and finding but small relief from the advice of able physicians, applied himself to take these drops, and received such satisfaction therein, that he declared he found immediate ease, and proved it to be the only disturber of those chronic and torturing distempers he had been so much afflicted with. — **Mr. GEORGE MOORE**, of the same town declared, that not any thing he could take from the best advice, gave him the ease and satisfaction he continually found by the use of these drops, in the gout, which before frequently took wholly the use of his limbs from him. — **GEORGE PYTHER** of

Mapple-Durham in Oxfordshire, had by his long illness in the rheumatism, entirely lost the use of his limbs, and was, when nothing else would affect him, perfectly recovered. The case was so great and well known, and so suddenly effected, that it was attested by many of the neighbouring gentlemen, and desired to be published for the general good. — **Mr. JOHN BURT** of Warwick, was bed-ridden for a long time, and cured by those drops; after all other applications, at a large expence, failed. — **Mr. RICHARD BALL**, Felt-monger at Northampton, being under great and violent pains in his hips, back, joints, kidneys and stomach, reduced to a mere skeleton, and kept his bed upwards of twenty weeks at once, nor out of his room for three quarters of a year, in which time he often expressed, that tho' scalding lead, &c. had been poured in him, he could not have been in greater agonies and pains; and that he had spent upwards of 50*l.* for relief, but he could never find it till he took these drops; a few bottles of which restored him to perfect health. — **GREGORY CRIPWELL** of Bunbury, near Nottingham (with many others in that neighbourhood) by the advice of Sir Thomas Parkings, Bart. have been happily freed from rheumatick disorders as well as divers other cases, as the stone gravel, cholick, fevers, asthma, &c. — **Mr. JOHN CHAFFER** of little Catworth in Huntingdonshire, had been troubled for upwards of fourteen years with so violent a stoppage in his stomach after meals, that he could hardly fetch breath sufficient to keep life within him; his hands and face frequently contracted, and all over so full of agonies and pains, that all that knew him concluded every meal his last, nor could he, though at a great expence, get any thing to give him relief, until the taking these drops, and was by four bottles perfectly restored to health.

And these drops have cured many thousands afflicted with the present raging ague and fevers. In any such cases, these valuable drops never fail giving the desired relief.

The **BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS**, which cured Joseph Brand, and all the above persons, were prepared, and sold by **CLUER DICEY and COMPANY**, at the original warehouse in Bow Church Yard, London; and by their appointment, are sold by P. Husband, A. Yule and company, W. Allen, and Mrs. Yair, Edinburgh; but not at J. Milligen's, nor W. Duncan's in the Flesh-market, Edinburgh; nor Mr. Banks in Stirling; nor J. Knox, nor R. Macnair in Glasgow; they all having sold Jackson's counterfeited drops. W. Stalker in Glasgow; Messrs. Clerk and Newal (and no other) in Dumfries; Law and Paton in Montrose; J. Smith and son in Brechin; R. Guthrie in Dundee; H. Archbold in Berwick; T. Walker in Kello; T. Ca-verhill in Jedburgh; W. Hodgson in Carlisle; R. Pearson Merchant in Whitehaven; and at least one reputable trader in cities and chief towns in Great Britain and Ireland, in America, and most parts of Europe, at one shilling a bottle, three doses. After taking it keep warm twenty-four hours, Where may be had, by Authority of his MAJESTY'S Royal Patents,

Dr. Bateman's pectoral Drops, famous for curing Colds, &c. (for counterfeiting which, Randell, Ruffel, Jackson, and Clark, were found guilty, and paid considerable Costs.) 1*s.*

Dr. Fraunce's Female Strengthening Elixir, 1*s.* 6*d.* the Bottle.

Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, 40 in a Box for 1*s.*
Baron Swanberg's Liquid Shell, being a safe and sure Dissolvent of the Stone and Gravel, gives immediate Relief in the Strangury, Wind-cholick, Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels of Infants, preferable to any Cordial, 1*s.* 6*d.* the Bottle.

The true Daffey's Elixir, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per Bottle.
Betton's true genuine British Oil, for Wounds, Bruises, Ulcers, &c. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Betton's refined Oil to take inwardly for Consumptions, &c. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Dr. Bateman's golden and plain Spirits of Scurvy Grass, 1*s.*

Dr. Stoughton's great Stomachick Elixir, 1*s.*
Chafe's Balsamick Pill for the Asthma's, &c. 3*s.*
Bohock's Elixir, and Squire's Grand Elixir, 1*s.* 3*d.* the Bottle.

Dr. Anderlon's, or the true Scots Pills, 1*s.* the Box.
The Seaman's Balsam, 1*s.* 6*d.*

True Eau de Luce, 3*s.* the large, and 1*s.* 6*d.* the small Bottle.

Right Hungary, and fine double-distilled Lavender Waters, &c.

Observe that the Names **DICEY** and **OKELL** (as above) be in all the Direction Bills.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by **WALTER RUDDIMAN and COMPANY**, and sold at their Printing-house in the Parliament-close; where *Advertisements* and *Subscriptions* are taken in.